हिमाचल प्रदेश :

सरकार अधिकतम सीमा को और कम करने को उचित नहीं समझती, क्योंकि अधिनियम को पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित किया गया है और साथ ही क्योंकि वर्तमान अधिकतम सीमा बहुत कम है।

पंजाब :

कृषि के मशीनीकरण को देखते हुए और आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए भूमि जोतों पर अधिकतम सीमा गुजारे के लिए मुश्किल से काफी है।

राजस्थान :

सीमा को कम करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

पश्चिम बंगाल :

कि, सभी प्रकार की भूमि को अधिकतम सीमाओं के दायरे में लाया गया है, अतः अधिकतम सीमा क्षत्र स्वतः ही कम हो जाएगा।

केरल तथा उड़ीसा :

अधिकतम सीमाएं पहले ही ही राष्ट्रीय मार्ग-निर्देशों के अंतर्गत सिफारिश की गई सीमा से कम हैं। उनको और कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

चंडीगढ़ :

अधिकतम सीमा को कम करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

दादरा एवं नागर हवेली :

अधिकतम सीमा को कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि ये पड़ौसी राज्यों में निर्धारित की गई अधिकतम सीमाओं के बराबर हैं।

दिल्ली :

वर्तमान अधिकतम सीमा उचित प्रतीत होती है।

पांडिचेरी :

प्रशासन इन्हें कम करने पर तब विचार करेगा जब तमिलनाडु ऐसा करने का निर्णय ले।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु द्वारा उनके द्वारा विचार किए गए मतों को अभी व्यक्त किया जाना है।

Royalty on minerals

2455. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revision in the rates of royalty on minerals can be done once in three years;

(b) whether State Governments are pressing for amending the laws for revision of rates of royalty on minerals once in two yeors; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) In accordance with the amendments recently made to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, the revision in the rates of royalty on minerals can be done once in any period of three years. When the proposals for such amendments were formualted, suggestions of the State Governments were given due consideration.

Incentives to farmers for more production

2456. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to encouraging farmers to grow more and to improve the financial condition of the cultivators the Central Government are contemplating to introduce some schemes; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Agricultural development is a priority sector in the Five Year Plans of the country. The Government recognises the importance of giving appropriate incentives to farmers for increasing agricultural production and also their farm incomes. There are various plan schemes which provide economic incentives to the cultivators to invest more for increasing production e.g. input subsidies, concessional credit, crop insurance besides price/marketing support.

The Plan specially makes provision for motivating the farmers towards socio economically optimal and more remunerative crop patterns by ensuring the necessary input packages, technology and marketing/price back up.

National consensus on reservation issue

2457. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:
SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of anti-reservation agitaion in Gujarat, the Prime Minister had assured to evolve a National Consensus on this issue; and

(b) if so, what efforts were made in this regard by Government and what are the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) In a Press Conference held at Ahmedabad on 23rd March, 1985, Prime Minister had stated in reply to a question, as below:

"We would have to examine this the question of reservations properly. We will have to talk to people to evolve a consensus and to work it out quickly. we will talk to the State authorities and see what they have to say".

(b) Home Minister had addressed the Chief Ministers in May 1985, in the light of pro-reservation and anti-reservation agitations in some parts of the country suggestions to them to maintain *status quo* on the issue of reservation for other backward classes till a national consensus is evolved. Prime Minister had held a meeting with opposition leaders on 7th August, 1985 in which it was agreed that a factual document will be prepared. All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were addressed for submitting detailed factual information on various aspects of reservation and the information received has been complied.

Crop Insurance Scheme

2458. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what amounts have been financed by Banks in different States in India, Statewise during the last three years under crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether this scheme has given any benefit to agriculturists; if so, what are the details thereof; state-wise; and

(c) what amount has been advanced under the crop Insurance Scheme in Orissa for the year 1985-86 and to how many cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been under implementation from Kharif 1985 season. The details regarding Bank loans in different States covered under Crop Insurance Scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).